

# Exhibit 5-5

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

**A. Mr. Henry's Successor Must Take Strong, Positive Steps to Reform and Effectively Lead the District Attorney's Office**

On March 14, 1989, Patrick Henry announced that he would not seek re-election to the Office of Suffolk County District Attorney, a position he will have held for 12 years. In November of this year his successor will be elected by the voters of Suffolk County. The Commission is certain that person will want to bring honor to this Office. Good intentions, though, will not be enough. Mr. Henry's successor also will have to confront and take heed of the repeated criticisms, from many responsible sources, of Suffolk law enforcement.

While this Report has pointed out serious misconduct by a few of Mr. Henry's assistants, including some of his highest-ranking assistants, the Commission is confident that the great majority of attorneys who have served under Mr. Henry are persons of dedication, integrity and ability. At the same time, as this and earlier criticisms of Suffolk law enforcement have observed, there is a fully documented record of misconduct and toleration for misconduct on the part of certain members of the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office which has disserved the cause of justice and the

people of Suffolk County. This cannot be allowed to continue.

In a district attorney personal honesty and integrity are not enough. The new district attorney will have to set the tone of how the People's business is to be conducted, be vigilant with respect to misconduct in law enforcement, and set the example of what is expected of assistant district attorneys: integrity, strength of character, discipline, and the capability to develop technical competence in these assigned positions.

The observations and commentaries in this recommendation, although general in nature, are central to achieving the reforms needed in Suffolk County law enforcement. That reform must begin at the very top of the Office of the District Attorney.

B. Illegal Wiretapping

1. Criminal Referrals

Criminal referrals with respect to illegal wiretapping, in violation of Penal Law §250.05, and perjured testimony involving those offenses pursuant to Penal Law §210.00ff, will be made to an appropriate prosecutor. Due to the tolling provisions of CPL §80(2)(b), it is anticipated that the statute of limitations will not run on these cases.

30.10(3)(b) regarding public employees, the State statute of limitations on these offenses has not run.

**2. Changes in Management Procedures in the Use of Pen Registers and Electronic Surveillance**

Police management must exercise greater supervision over personnel involved in the use of pen registers and electronic surveillance. This should include greater caution in the location of operations, more frequent unannounced inspections of plants, review of all applications and orders, review of all case files, better control over wiretap and pen register equipment, including appropriate receipts and inventories, and management trained to detect and understand violations of eavesdropping orders and procedures.

**C. Employee Misconduct**

**1. Changes in Suffolk County Disciplinary Procedures**

a) The Commission recommends that the Suffolk County Human Rights Commission be given subpoena power and the power to investigate complaints made to it of undue force by police officers.

b) The Suffolk County "Whistleblower" Law (Local Law No. 26-1979) should be amended to broaden the list contained in Section 3(A) of persons to whom

protected complaints can be made. The list currently contains only County officials. The list should be broadened to include State and federal officials, agencies and commissions, including federal prosecutors.

2. Reforming Suffolk County's Contract with the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association

In the collective bargaining process, Suffolk County should consider seeking the following changes in its contract with the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association:

a) The Patrolmen's Benevolent Association contract currently permits arbitration for disciplinary infractions at the option of the officer (PBA contract, p. 44). The power to discipline belongs in the hands of top management, not in the hands of outside arbitrators. There should be no compromise in dealing with misconduct by law enforcement personnel. This section should be considered for elimination in the next round of contract negotiations.

b) The PBA contract currently imposes an 18-month statute of limitations on disciplinary actions against police misconduct (PBA Contract, p. 43). Such limitation, like Section 75(4) of the Civil Service Law, should not apply where the misconduct complained

of and described in the charges would, if proved in a court of appropriate jurisdiction, constitute a crime.

**3. Change in Suffolk County Police Department Rules and Procedures**

The procedures for handling misconduct complaints through "Command Discipline" (Suffolk County Police Department Rules and Procedures §5/6.0) must be more specifically defined to prevent serious complaints from being investigated at the precinct level (see, for example, Rules and Procedures, §5/6.4DD, 6.5F, 6.5G), and the complaints and results should be forwarded to the Internal Affairs Division and not expunged (see Rules and Procedures, §5/6.31).

**4. Reporting Allegations of Employee Misconduct to the Suffolk County Police and District Attorney**

The District Attorney should inform the Police Commissioner or the Police Internal Affairs Division of all allegations of misconduct involving a police officer. The standard of proof in a criminal prosecution, i.e., "beyond a reasonable doubt," is much higher than the standard of proof applicable to disciplinary proceedings. Conversely, the Police Department should report to the District Attorney's Office suspected misconduct by employees of the District

Attorney's Office. In addition, the Police Department should also be required to report to the District Attorney's Office instances of police misconduct which involve possible criminal conduct.

**5. Suffolk County Police Internal Affairs Division Investigations**

The Commission believes that the Suffolk County Police Department dragged its feet and delayed (or never began) a number of Internal Affairs Division investigations during the course of the Commission's investigation in order to avoid unfavorable publicity, embarrassment and further criticism. However, since his appointment, Commissioner Guido has taken steps to complete investigations and resolve existing complaints. The Commission commends those efforts and urges that delay and avoidance of Internal Affairs investigations not be repeated in the future.

**6. Investigations of Employee Misconduct by the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office**

Investigations of employee misconduct by the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office should be fully documented, and the documentation should be maintained in the personnel files of employees investigated for misconduct.

D. Changes in Management Procedures

Throughout this Report management failures in homicide, narcotics, wiretapping and misconduct cases have been documented in detail, often followed by specific remedies suggested by the Commission. Therefore, recommendations will not be offered here for every one of the dozens of management failures discovered, but rather the recommendations will respond to some pervasive and serious problems which may not yet have been adequately addressed by the Department.

1. The Rules and Procedures of the Suffolk County Police Department have not unequivocally required detectives to prepare and retain memo books. Section 9/4.13 of the Suffolk County Police Department Rules and Procedures states:

Police Officers assigned to any precinct command, the Barrier Beach Section of the Marine Bureau, the Marine Bureau when on shore assignment, the Highway Patrol Bureau and the Special Patrol Bureau, will maintain a Memorandum Book to record all activities, duties and actions performed by them except when assigned to administrative duties or other non-enforcement, non-patrol duties. The Memorandum Book is submitted to the supervising officer for certification and is to be produced when required by the Police Commissioner, by Court order, or for inspection by a

superior officer. Memorandum Books and inserts are provided by the Department and are to be preserved by the individual officer for future reference.

This section should be amended to clearly mandate that all detectives are required to keep and retain memo books. Furthermore, this section and other regulations on report writing and documentation by police personnel should be enforced by appropriate supervisory action.

2. The Commission strongly supports the expressed desire of Commissioner Guido to improve training for personnel.

3. A more clearly defined career path system for police personnel must be developed.

4. Police management should exercise caution in allowing personnel to remain for lengthy periods in narcotics assignments. Keeping even effective officers in the Narcotics Division for extended periods is not a desirable practice.

5. Management of both the Medical Examiner's Office and the Police Department must insure that responsibilities and command at homicide scenes are clearly understood and followed by all personnel. (See Suffolk County Charter and Suffolk County Police Department Rules and Procedures §14/3.0.)

6. The use of informants by police personnel must be regularly reviewed by higher authority and informant cards must be kept in an up-to-date and accurate fashion, permitting auditing and review.

E. Amendment of County Law §701

In New York State there are two methods by which a special prosecutor is appointed. Executive Law §63 provides that the Attorney General, at the request of the Governor or certain other State officials, or in certain statutorily defined situations, can serve as or appoint a special prosecutor. County Law §701 provides that:

Whenever the district attorney of any county... shall not be in attendance at a term of any court of record... or is disqualified from acting in a particular case to discharge his duties at a term of any court, a superior criminal court in the county wherein the

action is triable may, by order appoint some attorney at law having an office in or residing in the county, to act as special district attorney. . . .

The principal problem with County Law S701 is that the appointment process involving a special district attorney in cases of disqualification is too parochial (see Chapter VII (B) quoting the Grand Jury Report in the Tawana Brawley case). To further insulate cases from conflicts, in cases of disqualification, special district attorneys should be appointed by the Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division for the department which includes the county in which the matter will be heard, and the special district attorney should not have to reside or have an office in that county, as the statute now requires.

Furthermore, the statute should provide for removal by the appointing court or justice only for cause, and provide more specifically for staffing and compensation in a way to minimize conflicts (see Appendix B for model statute).\*

\* Additional problems regarding prosecutors appointed pursuant to County Law S701 which the Legislature may wish to address have been demonstrated recently in two cases in New York. In one case the Rensselaer

(Footnote continued on next page)

F. Referrals to the Grievance Committee for the  
10th Judicial District

1. The behavior of Barry Feldman and Steven Wilutis in allowing the perjured testimony of Ira Dubey to go uncorrected (see Chapter V(A)) will be referred for possible violation of DR7-102(B)(2) of the Code of Professional Responsibility, which demands that "a lawyer who receives information clearly establishing that . . . a person other than his client has perpetrated a fraud upon a tribunal shall promptly reveal the fraud to the tribunal." (Both Feldman and Wilutis have left the District Attorney's Office.)

2. David Woycik's behavior in offering fees to police officers to refer cases (see Chapter V(B))

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County Attorney declined to defend a civil lawsuit brought by an accused against a special district attorney and denied any County liability for the acts of the special district attorney (New York Law Journal, 3/7/89, p. 1, col. 4). In another case, People v. Leahy, 72 N.Y.2d 510, 534 N.Y.S.2d 658 (1988), an indictment was dismissed because a special district attorney lacked jurisdiction over the subject matter of the indictment and was not authorized to present the matter to the grand jury. The problem was created because the defendant was not one of the five specifically named persons, and thus part of the "particular case" in the appointing order under §701, even though the alleged crime was part of the overall incident subject to investigation and prosecution by the special district attorney.

will be referred for possible violation of DR2-103(B), which states: "A lawyer shall not compensate or give anything of value to a person or organization to recommend or secure his employment by a client, or as a reward for having made a recommendation resulting in his employment by a client. . . ."

3. The behavior of Robert Kearon in preparing false and misleading affidavits in the Skorupski case (see Chapter VI(C)) will be referred for possible violation of DR7-102(A)(6), which states: "In his representation of a client, a lawyer shall not . . . participate in the creation or preservation of evidence when he knows or it is obvious that the evidence is false."

#### G. Personnel

The Suffolk Police Commissioner should review the actions of Robert Kearon, Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Legal Affairs of the Suffolk County Police Department, relating to the preparation of the false and misleading affidavits in the Skorupski case to determine if disciplinary action against Kearon is warranted. (See Chapter VI(C) and also Recommendations, F(3).)

APPENDIX A

**RESISTANCE AND LITIGATION IN SUFFOLK INVESTIGATION**

During the Commission's investigation, the cooperation received from the Suffolk County Police Department and District Attorney's Office has undergone a complete reversal with respect to each agency. In the early part of the investigation, with only a few exceptions, the District Attorney's Office provided documents and cooperated in the Commission's inquiry. However, the District Attorney started to resist the Commission's investigation at the time of the request for the appointment of a special district attorney in the Gallagher matter, and greatly intensified his resistance at the time of the Commission's second public hearing, in January 1988, which dealt with illegal wiretapping and narcotics prosecutions.

In addition, the District Attorney's Narcotics Bureau Chief, Raymond Perini, refused to testify voluntarily at a private hearing and unsuccessfully moved to quash a Commission subpoena (see In the Matter of a Subpoena of the State Investigation Commission Returnable January 8, 1988 (Supreme Court, Suffolk County, Justice McInerney, written decision 1/12/88)). Later, the District Attorney's Office began a broad-scale, but meritless and ultimately unsuccessful, legal

action to block the public release of the Commission's final Report and otherwise attack the Commission's investigation (see Henry v. New York State Commission of Investigation, 535 N.Y.S.2d 859 (Supreme Court, Suffolk County, 1988), in which Justice Mullen dismissed Henry's petition on June 20, 1988). The District Attorney also appealed this case to the Appellate Division, Second Department, and lost (143 A.D.2d 914, 533 N.Y.S.2d 690), further wasting taxpayer money and demonstrating his intransigence, rather than attempting to correct the serious problems which have been so clearly demonstrated to exist in the District Attorney's Office.

In contrast, the County of Suffolk initially fought the Commission's investigation. Early in the investigation, then County Attorney, Martin Bradley Ashare, and the Police Department initiated a lawsuit to block the Commission from obtaining key records (see Suffolk County v. Commission of Investigation, Index No. 86-2073 (Supreme Court, Suffolk County, Justice McInerney, decision 3/17/86)). However, after the Commission won this litigation, and after a barrage of publicity unfavorable to the Suffolk Police Department appeared in Newsday, the posture of the County and the Police Department began to change to one of increased

cooperation. While there was resistance on one additional matter when the County represented a former Suffolk assistant county attorney who moved to quash a Commission subpoena for his testimony, after the County lost in federal court (see Skorupski v. County of Suffolk, CV-86-0219 (E.D.N.Y., 5/29/87, Judge Bartels)), as well as in State Supreme Court (see Catterson v. Commission of Investigation, Index No. 87-10717 (Supreme Court, Suffolk County, Justice McInerney, 6/25/87)), and the Appellate Division, the County's resistance subsided.

In addition to the failures of cooperation and resort to litigation by the County and District Attorney, the principal resistance to the Commission's investigation has come from the Suffolk police unions, including the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, and both the Detectives' and the Superior Officers' Associations. All legal attempts by these groups to block the Commission's investigation were also unsuccessful (see Suffolk County Patrolmen's Benevolent Association v. Commission of Investigation, Index No. 86-5180 (Supreme Court, Suffolk County, Justice McInerney); Suffolk County Detectives' Assn. v. Comm. of Invest., Index No. 86-2072 (Supreme Court, Suffolk County, Justice McInerney, 3/17/86); Suffolk County Superior Officers'

Assn. v. Suffolk County Police Dept. and Comm. of Invest., Index No. 15792 (Supreme Court, Suffolk County, Justice McInerney, 8/29/86)).

Finally, the Commission's Suffolk investigation was also subject to judicial review in another 11 separate proceedings, in each of which the Commission achieved favorable results. Three motions to quash Commission subpoenas have either been denied by the courts or withdrawn (see Anonymous v. Comm. of Invest., Index No. 86-19048 (Supreme Court, Suffolk County, Justice McInerney, 10/27/86); Halverson v. Commission of Investigation, Index No. 86-15104 (Supreme Court, Suffolk County, Justice McInerney); Kevins v. Comm. of Invest., Index No. 88-1060 (Supreme Court, Suffolk County, Justice McInerney, withdrawn 2/4/88)).

In addition, three Commission motions to compel attendance at hearings were successful or were rendered moot by reason of the appearance of the witness: Commission of Investigation v. Weber, Index No. 40424/86 (Supreme Court, New York County, Justice Stecher, 3/11/86); Commission of Investigation v. Illari, Index No. 42100/87 (Supreme Court, New York County, Justice Stecher, 6/9/87); Commission of Investigation v. Keahon, Index No. 46183/86 (Supreme Court, New York County, Justice Stecher, 10/16/86).

Four other motions by the Commission were also successful: In the Matter of the Application of the Commission of Investigation to Authorize the Disclosure of Eavesdropping Warrants, Applications and Recordings Pursuant to Criminal Procedure Law Article 700 (Supreme Court, Suffolk County, Justice McInerney, 8/15/86); In the Matter of the Application of the State Commission of Investigation [In re Pistone] (Supreme Court, Suffolk County, Justice McInerney, 1/21/87); In the Matter of the Application of the Commission of Investigation [In re Hansen] (Supreme Court, Suffolk County, Justice McInerney, 1/21/87); and In the Matter of the Application of the Commission of Investigation [In re Criscuolo] (Supreme Court, Suffolk County, Justice McInerney, 1/29/87).

Finally, the Commission filed an amicus curiae brief in the Appellate Division, Second Department, in the successful appeal by Special District Attorney Scaring in the case of People v. Gallagher, 533 N.Y.S. 2d 554 (1988), which resulted in reinstatement of the Gallagher/Sinram indictment, which had been dismissed by Justice Kenneth Rohl (140 Misc.2d 281, 531 N.Y.S.2d 970 (Supreme Court, Suffolk County, 1988)).

APPENDIX B

DRAFT LEGISLATION, COUNTY LAW §701

§701 Special district attorney

1. Whenever the district attorney of any county and his assistant, if he has one, shall not be in attendance at a term of any court of record, which he is by law required to attend, or is disqualified from acting in a particular case to discharge his duties at a term of any court, an attorney at law may be appointed, as provided herein, to act as special district attorney during the absence, inability or disqualification of the district attorney and his assistant. Where such appointment is required because of the absence or inability of the district attorney and his assistant, the appointment of the special district attorney shall be made by a superior criminal court in the county wherein the action is triable and shall not be made for a period beyond the adjournment of the term at which made; the attorney so appointed shall be an attorney having an office in or residing in said county. Where an appointment is required under this section for a particular case because of the disqualification of the district attorney, the appointment of the special district attorney shall be made by the

presiding justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the department which includes the county wherein the action is triable and may be made for all purposes, including disposition; a special district attorney required to be appointed because of the disqualification of the district attorney need not have an office in or reside in said county.

2. A special district attorney appointed pursuant to this section shall possess the powers and discharge the duties of the district attorney during the period for which he shall be appointed. The board of supervisors or other governing body of the county shall pay the necessary disbursements of, and reasonable compensation for, the services of the person so appointed and acting, as certified by the court or justice appointing said special district attorney. Upon application of the special district attorney, or on the court's own motion, a court or justice appointing a special district attorney pursuant to this section may, by order, authorize the appointee, for the purposes of carrying out the duties of the office of special district attorney, to hire assistant special district attorneys and other employees, on such terms and in such number as the court or justice may authorize, the expense of which shall likewise be a county charge.

The appointing court or justice may remove a special district attorney only for good cause, upon notice to the appointee of the cause for his proposed removal.

3. The provisions of this section shall also apply to a county wholly contained within a city.